SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

Academy of Braign - Art Loan Establish.

Bijon Opera House.—Orphens and Encycles. 2 and \* P. M.
Castino-The Regar Statest. 2 and \* Y. M.

Daily's Theories—Street Bright. 2 and \* P. M.
Grand Opera House.—Friend and Fin. 2 and \* P. M.

Haverly's San I cancisco Minates! Theories. \* P. M. Materiy's Nam Francisco Mindfell Thenter. - P. J. McCoppolina Opport Power La (Scottal 2 P. M. Madison Nguner Thenter. The Stable 2 and 4 P. M. Reve Park I be attended to the Stable 2 and 4 P. M. Nibias England Pressional Opens, 2 and 4 P. M. People's Thenter. Mindtels, 2 and 4 P. M. Stav Thentes - Hamler, 2 F. M. Louis XI., s P. M. Theatre Combigue - Cordella's Aspirations, 12. M. Thalle Theatre The Separate Sand & P. M. Tanj Pastor's Incutre—Tendermitted, 2 and 3 P. M.
Tanj Pastor's Incutre—Pastorial Section, 2 and 4 P. M.
Union Square: Thentre—State Section, 2 and 4 P. M.
Waltock's Theatre—An American Wit. 138 and 5 P. M.
Bd Av. Theatre—Heak House, 2 and 5 P. M.
Bith Av. Theatre—The Glare of Pastion, 2 and 3 P. M.
Beth Nt. Theatre—Pelora, 2 and 5 P. M.

THE SUN FOR 1884.

About sixty million copies of THE SUN have

months.

If you were to paste end to end all the columns of all The Ness printed and sold last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense wisdom, sound doctrine, and same wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernious in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three-quarters of the way back to the

But Tue Sun is written for the inhabitants of the

earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty seven or twenty eight times. If every huyer of a copy of Tas Sex during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife o his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1881 has afforded the human race thirteen thousans

in 1853 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, might and day.

It is only by little calculations like these that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American mon and women.

The Sex is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which each at the feat, we make have much the process.

which gets at the facts up matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words and in the most rendshe shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party most go, and must go in this coming

year of our Lord, 1884 If you know The Sex, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its his tory. If you do not yet know Tax Sus, it is high time to

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### TO-MORROW, We shall publish BRET HARTE'S new

Christmas Story,

Left Out on Lone Star Mountain.

It is one of the most original and interest-

ing of Mr. HARTE's productions. It will appear in The Sun, the Philadelphia Record, and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why should the House of Representatives depute to the Speaker the work of appointing its committees? Why shouldn't the House itself elect them? It would be a more Democratic plan than the present.

Under the present system, the Speaker has altogether too much power. He can determine by the appointment of committees what the course of legislation shall be. He is a dictator instead of a presiding officer.

## An Event Worthy of Remembrance,

On the 23d of December, 1783, George Wash-INGTON surrendered to Congress, then in ses sion at Annapolis, the commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United Colonies, which he had held for eight years and a half, since the middle of June, 1773.

The circumstances of this event were such that its hundredth anniversary should not pass without recalling them and the lessons they convey. For, so anxious had Wash-INGTON been to lay aside the sword as soon as the independence of his country was formal ly acknowledged and peace assured, that on the very afternoon of the day when the army of Carlieron salled out of the harbor of New York he also quitted the city for the purpose of resigning his military office.

The records of Congress show that on Sattirday, the 20th of December, 1783, a letter was read from Washington, informing this body for what purpose he had arrived in Aunapolis, and asking whether Congress desired to receive his resignation "in writing or at an audience." Thereupon it was resolved that the Commander-in-Chief "be admitted to a public audience on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock," and that a public entertainment should be given to him the day previous. On that memorable Tuesday, then, the

States being assembled, and Washington being admitted and seated, the President after a pause," as the records tell us, " in formed him that the United States in Congress assembled were prepared to receive his communications." Then the General arose and delivered a brief address, which produced a deep impression. These were his words:

Happy in confirmation of our independence and sor ereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment Laccepted with diff dence; a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so ar duous a task, which, however, was suspended by a con fidence in the rectime of our cause, the support of the surgeme power of the Union, and the pairways of

successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations, and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence and the assistance I have received from my countrymen increases with every re view of the momentous contest. \* \* \*

view of the momentous contest.

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close this last according official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty Gop. an those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping.
"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire

from the great theatre of action, and, bidding an affe tionate farewell to this august body, under whose order I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life." We cannot refrain from referring also to

the address which the President of Congress THOMAS MIFFLIN, delivered in reply. The United States, he said, had just received, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities un der which you have led their troops:"

'You have conducted the great military contest wit wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow citizens. enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered til these United States aided by a magnanimous King and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, eafety, and independence; or which happy event we sincerely join you in congrate

Having defended the standard of liberty in this New

World, having taught a lesson useful to those who in flict and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theate of actions with the blessings of your fellow chipens, but the glory of your vitues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue o animate remotest ages."

Congress has already taken steps to observe the centenary of this memorable scope, and a resolution introduced the other day pays a tribute to the patriotic action of WASHINGTON on that occasion. But the event is essentially one for popular commemoration; and since its hundredth anniversary chances to fall on the Sunday preceding Christmas, a day associated with aspirations for "peace on earth," the pulpit may well speak of the example set by Wash-INGTON in seizing the first opportunity to abandon the pursuits of war when his country no longer needed his military services.

Is the Union in Danger from Rum! In an article in the North American Review the renowned Senator from New Hampshire, the Hon, HENRY W. BLAIR, advances some funny propositions. Here are a few: There is a broad and general movement among the masses of the American people, which, in my belief, will not cease until the traffic in intextenting liquors is pro-

bited by both State and national law. "Nothing in corpeaceable history has paralleled the ondict that is now upon us." We find the exertion of our utmost powers indisper

sable if we would save the Union from an evil which, not arrested, will destroy all the flower and fruitage of our national life."

"There is not a single State of the American Union to-

day in which the people to not as a whole believe the inquorquestion to be the most important one which po-litically concerns the public weal." "It is very evident that a vast mass of the voters of

"It is very evident that a vast mass of the volers of the country are prepared to break from oil party affilia-tions unless they find within the organizations to which they now belong an isomest purpose to prohibit the traffic in alcohol by both State and national law."

"The nominees of no party will receive their support in the next Presidential campaign which does not ex-plicitly predge itself to submit by Congressional action a prohibitory amendment to the people in the ordinary mathesis of amendment to the people in

pethod of amending the Constitution." The Republican party will not six on the fence much longer. The masses of the people in it, and a very large majority of the virtue, intelligence, and wisdom of that party believe in the promittion of the liquor traffic."

These are all very positive statements, not of opinion, but of allege I facts; and, if Senafor BLAIR is an honest man, he must believe that he knows what he is talking about.

Is there a broad and general movement among American citizens for a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the United States? We have seen no signs of it. Mr. BLAIR professes not only to have perceived, had even to have measured the movement. How does it happen that Mr. BLAIR's infor-

It is just seven years next Thursday since a constitutional amendment to this effect was submitted to the House of Representatives, and arged in an elaborate speech by the member who proposed it. Who was the member that came forward with the measure for which, according to Mr. Blazz, there is an almost universal popular demand in every State of the Union? How many citizens know or eare? Why has the voice of the masses been silent, or nearly so, during these seven years? Why is it necessary now for Mr. Brain to recall the fact that such an amendment was submitted, and that he was

the statesman who submitted it? Is it true that a "great majority of the victue, intelligence, and wisdom of the Republican party" are in favor of putting prohibition into the Constitution? Why don't they clamor for it, then? Why is Mr. HEN-BY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire, not a very muscular champion, allowed to take the field almost alone on the eye of a conflict which

nothing in our political history can parallel? Will a "vast mass" of Republican and Democratic voters forsake the old parties in the coming canvass if those parties fail to deciare for the prohibition amendment in their respective platforms? We shall be unommonly surprised if that is the case. Will considerable number of the Republicans in Maine even where prohibition sentiment is the strongest, or in New Hampshire, where Mr. Blain's influence is so potent, withdraw from the Republican organization? Even that would surprise us. Is there any prospeet that Mr. BLAIR will frighten either party into taking up the prohibition cause?

The question makes us smile. Finally, is there anything in the present condition of society, or in the reasonable probabilities of the future, to justify Mr. BLAIR'S dismal apprehensions concerning the safety of the Union. Intemperance is a great cyll, and men who get drunk are fools; but, viewed in the sober light of common ense, the Senator's declaration that alcohol threatens to "destroy all the flower and fruitage of our national life" appears very much like the utterance of a crank.

Arguments Against Porest Preservation. Some of our friends in the northern part of the State are extremely auxious that the Adirondack forests should be preserved

They look upon such a scheme as eminently wise and proper, but their public spirit, like ARTEMUS WARD'S patriotism, stops just short of home. They believe that all their neighbors' forests should be taken possession of by the State, and those in which they are individually interested left for the owner's ndividual benefit and enjoyment.

They argue that immense injustice will be lone to the owners of the particular forests in which they are interested if the State takes possession of them; that the northern counties will be crippled by the withdrawal from taxation of all this forest property, and that they are the only really good and virtuous lumbermen in the country carrying on their operations sensibly, with the view of perpetuating the forests and securing the greatest good to the whole community In short, that that consummation of virtue, self-abnegation, and patriotism which th world has long sought in vain really exists among the lumbermen of northern New York. who only labor for the public good, and with the sole desire to see full justice done to the northern part of the State.

If the Adirondack forests are worth saving, the State must take possession of them in their entirety. It is useless to suppose that these forests can be preserved and the waterways of the State maintained unless this is done. If the lands of favored individuals located within the proposed preserve, are to be exempted; if mills and mines are to be worked, and railroads constructed and operated, the desired results cannot be obtained. The wilderness must be taken by the State and taken without regard to the wishes of individuals. Individual desires and individual rights must give way to the necessities of the public safety. If the State takes pos session of these lands, individual owners will receive a fair price for their property. They have a right to expect, and they should ob tain, full justice at the hands of the State They should not expect and they should not obtain, however, prospective damages, contingent upon some great and unknown ap-

preciation of values in the dim future. The fears of injustice and hardship to the northern counties arising from the preservation of the Adirondack forests are, we be lieve, entirely groundless. The only possible future for the northern part of the State, its only hance for growth and prosperity, rests upon the preservation of these forests. These are the facts in the case: There is in northern blew York a great elevated, rocky

broken by numerous ranges plateau. of mountains. This whole region is cold and, owing to the character of its soil, unsuited for all agricultural purposes. It is covered or was once covered with a heavy growth of forest. The value of this region to its inhabitants is confined to the forests; they are, with the exception of a few insignificant mines, its only source of revenue. They are valuable for what they produce and for the attractions they offer travellers and tourists. If the forests are destroyed, the industries they have developed must disappear, and disappear forever; no new industries can spring up, because the whole region is destitute of agricultural or other value. The forests are disappearing; their disappearance is accompanied by utter ruin. Thousands of acres of naked rock, where a few years ago grew noble forests, testify to the success of the lumberman left to his uncontrolled efforts to preserve and perpetuate

The questions which the inhabitants of the northern counties should put to themselves and they are the most serious questions which they have ever had to discuss, are these: Shall the destruction of the Adirondack forests be continued Shall three or four million acres be converted into a barren, worthless pile of rock? Shall all the industries now flourishing in the northern part of the State be destroyed at the end of a few years for want of material and power? Shall the profitable business of entertaining summer travellers be thrown away, or shall the individual owners of these lands cede them to the State upon fair and reasonable terms, and thus secure through proper methods of forest management a continuation of the forests, and a continuation of all the benefits and advantages which the people of northern New York

derive from them? Those persons who look beyond the morrow or who have the real welfare of the community at heart, will not long hesitate in finding an answer to these questions. They will see that the real value and the only possible development for northern New York exists in its forests, and that its entire prosperity must disappear with the forests. They must not allow themselves to be deceived by the interested and specious arguments of lumbermen and landowners. The entire destruction of the North Woods is inevitable if the methods of forest management now practised are allowed o continue. Such methods are followed by re, and fire destroys everything down to the bare rock. This cannot be repeated too often. Whatever benefits the rest of the State may derive from the preservation of the Adirondack forests, there can be no question that their preservation is absolutely essential to the inhabitants of the northern counties. Their very existence depends upon these forests. They cannot be saved without State intervention. If the representatives of these countles in the Legislature allow themselves to be deceived by the specious talk of the lumbermen, so far as to oppose any proper measures for the preservation of the Adirondack wilderness, they will commit a fatal mistake, and act in a manner directly opposite to the best interests of their constituents. As we have already stated more than once, the future of the northern countles depends upon the preservation of the

### A Correction.

Adirondnek forests.

"The chief advocates of an abolition or reduction of the sugar duties," says our usually keen contemporary the New Orleans Times-Democrat, " are the Philadelphia Press and Record and THE SUN." Our contemporary's sensitiveness on the question of sugar taxes has produced an erroneous understanding of the attitude of this journal. What we did was to show that if the platform of a tariff for revenue only was to provail, then he present protection on sugar must go. But it doesn't look as though this was going to happen after all.

It is rather curious that in all the discussion of names of possible successors to the nuclent Lapham in the United States Senate nobody has thought of Larman himself. So far as we have heard, the sage of Canandalgua has not insisted on retiring at the end of his short term.

That is a good suggestion of the Eccning Post, that the railroad companies be compelled to furnish for publication at the end of the ses sion the names of Senators and Assemblymen who have travelled on free passes. It would be still better if at the beginning of the session the Legislature were to pass a law prohibiting the use of passes.

It will be a graceful recognition of shrink ing merit and professional statesmanship if Speaker Carllers concludes to give Col. THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHIETEER & place or the Foreign Affairs Committee. During his visit to Europe Col. Ocurrmust was brought into confidential relations with the crowned heads and the leading public men in England and on the Continent. He knows the secrets of every European Cabinet, and enjoys the con fidence of every foreign diplomatist. Indeed. he is admirably qualified for diplomatic work. not only by his knowledge of foreign affairs, but also by his habitual reticence. He would greatly distinguish himself on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and impart a Texas freshness to the parched details of international law. But perhaps he would not be able to accept the place if it should be offered to him. He is, it is understood, committed to a bolder foreign policy than some of his colleagues would be likely to favor. If he is not misropresented, he intends to complete the Paname Canal and to annex Mexico to the United States before the and of the present session.

The Police Commissioners deserve credit for the vigor with which they have set about ridding the police force of men who drink I'wo more dismissals were made on Thursday making ten within the past few days. There are enough sober men in New York to do poller duty without drawing from the ranks of the drunkards. Keep up the good work!

KEIPER is certainly the most thick-skinned or thick-headed person in Congress. The Republicans in the House have been sitting upon alm with singular unanimity and violence for some days, but he is still not crushed. His proposal to have a committee on woman suffrage appointed was a failure, of course, but tought to win for him a certain amount of sympathy and admiration from women, and he doesn't seem to receive any extensive supply of sympathy and admiration from anybody se, and consequently stands in need of feminine support. After all, there is nothing the matter with KEIPER. He is not perhaps the most retiring of politicians; but that isn't his It is the result of his Ohio environment. Your Ohio Republican politician must thrust imself into prominence or die.

Mr. Tom Buyond, the choleric Kentucky gentleman who murdered Judge Elliott, has returned to he mative heath after a short stay in Indiana, and the Judges of the Kentucky Court of Appeals are regretting that they haven't heavier life insurance policies. For Tom is as trascible as ever, and it is understood that he intends to visit Frankfort as seen as he conveniently can, and to destroy one or two of the Judges whom he doesn't agree with. It is said that Tost will be arrested as a lunatic and it is also said that he may be the centre of interest at a lynching party; but he is a lively ellow, and may make a few vacancies in the Court of Appeals before he is arrested or sus-

pended. Some narrow-minded people assert that Tomought to have been hanged by process of law for the murder of Judge Elliotr, but they don't understand Tom's case. Like almost all Kantuckians, he belongs to "an old family," and his little feats with a rifle are excusable. Besides, he has a rich sense of hu-mor. It is said that before his trouble with Judge Ellitorr, Ton shot a gentleman whom he didn't like, and as a matter of form, was tried for murder. He was acquitted, of course and immediately began to hunt his lawyer with a shotgun. His lawyer had insulted him

by entering a plea of insanity. The Louisiana Democratic Convention yes terday, instead of attempting to be the pioneer for the party in the national contest of 1834. made the lettery question the chief feature of its platform. It declared that "the lotteries are not only inciting breaches of faith and em bezzlement, but are demoralizing society, corrupting politics, and impeding legislation." As the Democrats are dominant in Louisiana, the lottery is likely to be driven from one of its last strongholds.

THE NORTH WOODS MUST STAND.

The Recembly for their Preservation Clean Shown-Past Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: When new road is made through the forest, the first thing necessary to make it a good, dry road is to cut the trees which overshadow it. If they are left standing, the road will be wet and muddy, no matter how light the rainfall. Why? Because the ground is shaded from the sun and the moisture of the earth is not drawn to the surface and evaporated by heat. When the timber is removed from large tracts of land. the ground becomes parched often to the depth of many inches, and the streams become dry. The sun draws the moisture to the surface as the flame of a burning lamp draws the oil

the sround becomes parched often to the depth of many inches, and the streams become dry. The sun draws the moisture to the surface as the flame of a burning lamp draws the oil through a wick. The evaporation of bodies of water exposed to the rays of the sun is chormous. The same is true of tracts of land so exposed. I have been a true of tracts of land so exposed. I have been a flam of the lamber of lamb

brook or highway a shaniya. By this clear brook or highway a shaniya huilt. The timber is cut and piled along the banks of this highway Later, adam is built and the waters of this highway flow back and ill up the valley. Later, when ice has formed, logs are drawn and piled above the dam. At last when the soring rains have come the dam is raised. A great volume of water rushes out, carrying logs, trees, and everything before it. In this way the logs are taken to market so cheaply that ne railroad can compete. A few cents on each log will drive it to the mill. One cent on each log will drive it to the mill. One cent on each log will drive it to the mill. One cent on each log will drive it to the mill. One cent on each log will drive it to the mill. One cent on each log will drive it to the mill. One cent on each log will drive by this public way for loss.

Summer comes once more. Above the dam is a forest of dead trees with bare branches. A stench rices from the lately flowed lands, and disease rides on the wings of the morning breeze. Later comes devouring first that sweeps firrough the powder-like tops of trees left on the ground by the lumberman. After crossing the valley the fire shoots up the mountain and after the great clouds of black smole have cleared away, nothing but a bare, blackened, and unsightly surface romains. The deer have disappeared. The brook has become first a public highway and later a line of sand. The Log slature can make a trout brook a line of sand a trout brook again. The legislature can never thought the call will be surfaced to the mountains again.

I have drunk the waters at its source. Have seen the shipping at its mouth. I have compet under the green trees upon its bank. I know the limber to the mountains again.

I have drunk the waters at its source. I have seen the shipping at its mouth. I have competed under the green trees upon its bank. I know the limber down to market? Two years and less year by year. I say only what I know to be a fact. Take, for maintee, Mill Croek, in the

Bochester Kulghts Templar in a Flurry. ROCHESTER, Dec. 21.—Monroe Commandery, S. T. is in a flarry. They have accepted an invitation from Franko Commandery of New York to attend a grand half to be given in Mailson Square (ariden on Fri. 4. 1984. The Rochester Knights Templar are drilling might and day, and are making musual preparations to assounce the New Yorkers. They are said to be the finest driffled body of hir Knights in the world. Life-size photographs of the Eminerit Sir Knights of Monroe Commandery are to be sent to New York and placed on exhibition on the night of the balt.

In Memory of Judge Black.

Washington, Dec. 21.—An adjourned mosting of the lar of the Supreme Court of the United States held in the court room to day, declared that the momery of Julige Black, "deserves to be cherished with the stunes sense states by the memory of the court of the law, and worthed country; a statement of the law, and worthed country; a statement illustrious for his public services, a ready scholar aroas writer, usercefully as a logician, and to all the relations of the secondaries and the secondaries are services.

MR. BEACH AND MR. CLINTON QUARREL Rosese Conkling Contributes One Piece of

suit begun five years ago or so by Peter Marié and others against Cornelius K. Garrison to recover 3,600 shares in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with interest, in all amounting to about \$5,000,000, went on vesterday before Referee Theodore W. Dwight in the United Bank building. Mr. Henry L. Clinton one of Mr. Garrison's counsel, had occasion to object to a ruling of the referee, and undertook to show from the record that the referee had

ruled the other way in a parallel case.
"The rulings," Mr. Clinton said, "are more frequently favorable to the plaintiffs than to the defendant. I have often noticed this in the course of the trial, and if I had time I would go back to the record and show it to be true." We will not proceed until this is cleared up, said Referee Dwight, sharply. "The case can-

The white-haired William A. Beach arose and, in words heavy with dignified wrath, said: Your Honor, this gentleman Impeaches the equity of your ruling, sir. It has been the usual course in this trial, sir, for Mr. Clinton to charge partiality and favoritism in your rul-Your independence, sir, and your impartiality, sir, need no defence. This course is taken with the object of controlling any independent action you may have decided upon. If the gentleman has any decency or professional regard for this Court, sir, he will settle these charges at once."

Referre Dwight-I will postpone the case until to-morrow, and we will consult the record now. The Stenographer will now rend all that Mr. Clinton has said from the time when he first began to criticise the ratings of the referred.

of the referous.

If clinton: I have sought to call your Henor's attention, as was my right.

Referred Dwight-Head the notes, Mr. Stenographer.

Mr. Clinton:—I have the right to—

Mr. Clinton:—One of the reference of the refere was charged upon me by you a moment ago.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of counsel for Mr. Marie, leaned over to his client, who sat at his side, and whispered loudly at his ear, with a ginnee at Mr. Clinton, "Quen Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

Then ex-Judge Comstock of Mr. Garrison's counsel, rose to his feet slowly, and, with his snow-white hair waving gen'ly in a draught from a window just behind him began:

Your Honor, I disagree with my colleague.

Ho—"

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—He has insulted the referen-Ex-Judge Comstock—My colleague is a very blunt

Mr. Clinton sprang to his feet. "Don't apologize for me," he said. "If I've done anything to be ashamed of I am old enough to apologize for myself." Mr. Bench-It's only a blackguard who would use such language to an old gentleman.

"Oh-h-h!!" from all the lawyers on Mr. Clinton's side. Mr. Clinton-An old blackguard is no better than a

"Oh-h-h!" from all the lawyers on Mr. "Oh-h-h!" from all the lawyers on Mr. Boach's sade.

Then the stenographer got a chance for a few minutes. He read Mr. Chinon's speech which had led to the exchange of pleasantries, but could find nothing more damaging than that "at the proper time" Mr. Chinon would hint up other instances in the records of the case where the referee had laid down a principle and had applied it differently at different hearings of the case.

Mr. Beach-Yeu said wore than that. You mate

hearings of the case.

Mr. Beach-You said more than that. You made sweeping allegations.

Interest things to certainly considered that an instruction had been thrown out. It must have been from your tone. I thought you meant something closs.

Mr. Beach said something, and Mr. Clinton glared at him and said:

I deay the right of that man to interpret the record of what I said by his thoughts. I have excused him only on account of the burrous of his memory.

Mr. Conking insumatingly—but moment, please.

on account of the infirmity of his memory.

Mr. Conking instinualization of the moment, please,
You have placed your own construction on your words
and it is that the words were inoffensive, is that it?

Mr. Chimo-Ri of the only possible construction.

Then came an intermission for an hour. Then
some testimony was taken. At the close of the
session Mr. Beach locked at Mr. Clinton, and
said, with a sweet and serious smile: Some marked and severe remarks were made this morning &r. Uinton and I have long been personal richds. We respect each other. We have had a conver-Dwight-fleutlemen, I hope this will be re-There was an impressive silence. It had lasted nearly a minute, when ex-Judge Comstock smashed it with the remark:

Let us now take up a collection

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS. Declaring Mostility to the Entire Principle of Lettery Dealings.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 21.—The Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention vesterday afternoon submitted majority and minority reports. Among the resolutions of the minority is one declaring that the Louisiana Lottery Company is corrupting the morals of the people and is a disturbing element in the politics of the State and favoring in numbers. Probably the Mondelssohn Club set the fashion in this direction. At all events, abolishing and prohibiting all lotteries in the State forever.

State forever.

Of the German singing clubs, Now they exist subject to the second favoring in numbers. Probably the Mondelssohn Club set the fashion in this direction. At all events, they have grown apace since that club became so successful.

The Murray Hill Society is the latest to come forecome, city. The two have created 6,700 buildings this control of \$17.49 (1993). The Proper Press says

Mr. Boatner offered a substitute, which was adopted, declaring hostility to the entire principle of lottery dealings; that the Constitution declares gambling to be a vice, yet it encourages that vice in its worst form; that the lotte-ries are not only inciting breaches of faith and ombezz-lement, but are demoralizing society, corrunting pointes, and impeding legislation, and concluding by demanding that the Legisla-ture to be chosen at the ensuing election shall enact such legal measures as are necessary for their suppression.

their suppression.

The platform adopted refers to the deplorable condition of the State under reconstruction, congratulates the people upon their present present present present present present present administration, asserts that the public schools of the State demand the footering care of the Government, and that though much has been achieved for the constitution of the state of the state of the constitution of the state of the and that, though much has been actieved for their promotion, a great deal more must be done to render them efficient so as to confer the benefits of education equally upon the children of every race, and opposes monopolies of all kinds.

After the adoption of Mr. Boatner's amend-ment, Mr. Marston of Red River demanded an opportunity to offer other amendments to the platform, which being denied, he said he would not necept such a platform, and withdrew from the hall in designat.

not necessal such a platform, and withdrew from the half in disgust. The majority report on platform, with the amendment, was nelopted by a vote, mainly of the McEnery faction—yeas, 236; nays, 97; blank, 65.

biank, 66.

An aerimonious discussion preceded the adoption of the platform. Mr. Stone of East Foliciana attacked the majority report, commenting severely on certain acts of the Democratic administration, as the land grab, penitentiary lease, fore paid inverse employed by the State, &c. Col. Breaux and Major Burke replied to Mr. Stone, the former explaining his connection with land cases before the United States Supreme Court, and the latter seeking to windicate the McKnery administration against the charges made. the charges made.

WERE CHICAGO'S ALDERMEN BRIBED?

An Investigation that Editor Stone Says is in the laterest of the Bribe Takers. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-The hurried passage by the Common Conneil of this city a week ago of an ordi-nance granting the Chicago and Evanston Railroad the right of entry into the heart of the city, gave rise to the rumor that a corruption fund, which was declared to be \$199,000, had been placed in the safe of one of the city bit2000, had been placed in the safe of one of the city hotels, to be distributed among the Councilmen on the adoption of the ordinance. The publication of these rumors resulted in the Grand Jury subpanning nearly all of the proprietors, editors and reporters of the local dility priss. Joseph Medill of the Prituin said be count access to man of taking part in the allicated bribery, but he possible out how a corrupt Council might be bribed, and engagested where valuable testimony could be found. M. K. stone of the Philip News expressed a fear that the brand Jury were increly on a "fishing" exaction, and this the investigation was to a certain extent, a printing process corried on for the lensified of the alliced bribe takers. He did not care to give any information which would be fired through a sive and go back to the "gang," which had its man on the Grand Jury.

"There are very few Alderman that I would admit into my offler," said Mr. Stone.

"There are very few Alderman that I would admit into my offler, said Mr. Stone.

"The proper have a low opinion of Grand Juries and Alderman generally?"

"I have," replied Mr. Stone.

The winces also intimated that if the Grand Jury were really in search of information they conducted with a desire to set at the real facts, but simply to discover whe has been talking too freely to the new-papers, so that he cannon Connect. hotels, to be distributed among the Councilmen on th

Alleged Violators of Pension Laws. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The Grand Jury today presented in lictments against N. W. Fitzgerald, Samuel C. Fitzgerald, and Andrew B. Webb for alleged ou of laws relating to pensions. District Attorne orkhill complained that an open letter aidr corratill complained that an open letter addressed to him signéd by S W Pitzgerald, and printed in a Wash-ington how-spaper, had been sent to all the members of the Grand Jury, for the purpose, as he averted, of infla-sheins their action. The lefter was read in court, and Judge Wylie said it was a proper subject for investiga-tion by his Grand Jury, and of they found that it was a aftempt to indiscence their action it was a proper subject for an indictment. The indictments found charge the Pitzgeralds and Webs with attempting to defraud two wistows by persuading them that they were estitled to pensions, intending to obtain fees from them. AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Rehearent. The "Messiah" has been very appropriately chosen for to-night's concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, and the rehearsal yesterday afternoon called together a large audience in spite of slippery sidewalks and un-

pleasantly strong winds. The chorus turned out in much larger num bors than is common at an afternoon rehearsal: it was only in the ranks of the gentlemen that absentees left empty places, and not very many even there. The soloists were Miss Amy Sherwin, Miss

Emily Winant, Mr. Toedt, and Mr. J. F. Winch. The trumpet solo in "The trumpet shall sound" was played by Mr. Dietz. The orchestra contained the extra instruments necessary for performing Robert Franz's additions to the score as made by Handel and enlarged by Mozart; an addition quite necessary, as the Brooklyn Academy of Music contains no organ. The greatest purist can hardly quarrel with Franz for his work on the "Messiah" score. It s well known that whenever Handel conducted the performance of his own oratories he presided at the organ and supplemented his meagre

orchestration by his own work on that instrument. Frequently the orchestral score was but the skelston to which his organ supplied the rounding mascles and flesh. What charming effects of imitation, strict and free, of quaint ornamentation, of elaboration of subjects and suggestions of counter themes the ornotrio attendants of Handel's day Imust have heard from the flagers of the master! And how greatly the art of playing from a mere fligured bass and improvising upon it a solid and correct structure seems to be load. Given an organ and a vocal and plane score of the Messiah," and what sort of work does the average organist of to-day make when he attempts, in his feeble way, to supplement the orchestra?

Meart made the first additions to the score in 1789, for use at a performance of the "Messiah" in a room where an organ could not be obtained. These additions were accepted generally, and used, even when an organ was added, because, so far as they went, they were so descriptive and so theroughly in accordance with the original sprint of the work. Still they were far from counlete. Many passages were left that sounded empty and unsatisfactory, and in more than one case a recitative was left without you feel grown as the twithout any organ accompaniment. No botter man could have been chosen: indeed, it is doubtful whether any other modern musician so thoroughly understands, or is so thoroughly permeted with, the style of Bach and Handel. No one who heard the rehearsal yesterday could fail to acknowledge how great an improvement the Franz additions make, while the greatest praise is due to him for the wise reserve with which he used the unlimited powers given him by the Boston Society. It is true that no instrument or combination of instruments in the orchestra can quite make up for the absence of the 16 and 32 foot pedai stops of a large and powerful organization, of the stake of such perfect and antispendent of instruments in the orchestra can guite make up to the same perfermance of the same of such perfect and

The Murray Hill Vocal Society's Concert.

The Murray Hill Vocal Society is one of those associations of amateurs gathered for the practice and performance of choral music, of which so many have happily come into existence of late years, and which so decidedly mark the growth of musical taste in this city. Twenty years ago there was scarcely such an Twenty years ago there was scarcely such an organization to be found in New York outside of the German singing clubs. Now they exist money to buy liquor with, and that there is no money in

The Murray Hill Society is the latest to come into existence, having given its first public concert carly in the present year, and its second last evening at Chickering Hall. It consists of about forty voices of good but not of exceptional quality. The selections were well chosen and interesting. The performance indicated well-directed and carnest effort on the part of the society and the ambition to sing well. The association is young as yet, and has liberal margin for improvement in precision, crispness, and light and shade. All is not to be accomplished in a day, and perfect part singing is a thing to be attained only through time and infinite attention to detail.

Miss Josephine Macpherson, a young débutante, sang very picasingly. She has a light, pure, fresh soprano of bright quality, and gives promise of nuch future attainment. Mr. liasselbrink played some interesting violin pieces, and Mr. W. H. Pratt, who is the conductor of the society, played all the accompaniments with rare skill and discretion.

## M. Musin's Concert.

M. Ovide Musin, the Belgian violinist, gave concort at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. He was heard in a sonata for violin and piano by Bruno O. Klein, an andante and gayotte by Ries, a romance by Dr. Damrosch, a caprice de concert of his own, and Paganini's variations on an air from Moise. These, with several encores presented a wide range. Without going into detail it may be said that in those varied selections M. Musin showed that he possesses faultiess technique, fine artistic perception, much depth of feeling and repose of manner. He is an artist very nearly of the highest rank, and promises some day to be of that rank.

that rank.

The sonata by Klein, with whom M. Musin played it, proved to be an interesting composition. The themes are characteristic and striking, and musicianly handled. M. Musin was also assisted by Mines. Klein and Dossert and Mr. Lawrence.

Sult for Capt. Nutt's Life Insurance. Pirrisaurau, Dec. 21.-Major A. M. Brown. outset for Mrs. C. F. Nutt, wislow of Capt Nutt a Uniontown who was shot and killed by Dukes to di entered suit against the Accident Insurance Commu-of North America for Nutt's insurance money, \$5,000

What Is It?

I'm only a man from a Middle State Condemned by a hard and pitiless fate. The political fence to straidle, And points that rise as I wander along-As to which is right, and which is wrong-My intellect awfully addle.

At various games I play a good hand,

And few there are in this happy land Who beat me at cuchre or poker. ' But here is a game that is open and free, And yet for the life of me I can't see Just where is the low tariff joker 'Tis here, and 'tis there, the free traders remark; But all of us searchers they leave in the dark

And all out of doors and lonely;
For they seleminy swear that, wintever may hap,
The one thing for which they don't care a rap Is a tariff for revenue only. There's Randati, whose style we know right well, A man no monopolists buy or sel

And plainly he speaks—now, don't he? But, long as I've lived in this wonderful land, I yet am unable to understand The free trade three-card monte. 'Tis here, and 'tis there; 'tis this, and 'tie that; Tis short, and 'tis tall', 'tis lean, and 'tis fat;

Tis dark, and 'tis light of complexion;
'Tis Morrison, surely, of course 'tis Carliste;
And yet we must wait till they carefully file The points of its anti-protection. The Chost's Alphabe Vague and Mysterious Warnings which were Scor Patalty Verified. Tom Hamblin's Son and his Memorable

Instead of triffing with a bad cold, use Dr. Jaynu's Expecturant, and save your image and threat much danger

EXPENSES FIXED BY LAW.

Economies that are Out of the Power of the Board of Apportionment. Sheriff Davidson appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday to explain his estimate for 1884. He said that all the items of the \$87,800 asked for by

him were fixed by law. Mr. Asten-Yen have an allowance of 35 cents a day to feed the prisoners. What do you give them for that? Sheriff Davidson—The diet has been inspected by the frand Jury and approved. I give them meat, bread

Mr. Asten-The city pays for bedding, does it not? Sheriff Davidson-Yes, sir.
Mr. Asten-And you ask more than last year on ac-

count of the new law requiring separate cells? Sheriff Davidson-Yes, sir.

Sheriff Davidson—Yes, sir. Mr. Asten—Please explain that. Sheriff Davidson—I explain it by the increase of crims The reports of the Police Justices show that. The in crease in the Fifty-seventh Street Court is marked there used to be about nine commitments a day. Now there are from fifteen to thirty commitments a day. We have to go all the way up to Fordham and cover the an exced district.

Mr. Asten—I think the last report shows a decrease of crime. I have the report in my office, and I was looking

Mr. Asien—I think the last report shows a decrease of crime. I have the report in my office, and I was looking over it.

Sheriff Davidson—I think you are mistaken.

President Keilly—You cannot collect any of this money intil you present a systement with proofs to the Comptroller for line examination, can year?

Sheriff Davidson—Certainly not. I must satisfy the Comptroller that everything is proporly charged.

Mr. Asten—I see you have put it in an item of \$800 for salary of the engineer of the county jall that is a new item this ear.

Sheriff Davidson—I was obliged to. The Police Commissioners bettered me until I did it, under some law.

John T. Toni, clerk of the Board of Coroners, said that the estimate made by the Coroners of \$50,000 was for the expenses of their office, and that all the items were fixed by law.

Comptroller Grant—I see that you put down contin

that all the items were fixed by law.

Comptroller trant—I see that you put down conting gracies, \$2,000 for each therener. I have been womined in how you could being it out at exactly that amount for each therener. How is that

Mr. Town 1 and 1 for an allowed by law. Then there is no in the law allowed by law. Then the law allowed by law. Then the law allowed 50,000 for the salary of each Coroner and \$4,000 for contingencies of the way and the law allowed the law.

Mr. Town of prepared to do it to day, but I wish the look at the law.

Mryor Edson—We have got the Consolidation act here, and can look at it now.

The book was brought, and Deputy Comp.

The book was brought and Deputy Comptroller Storra rout the law from which Mr.
Toal's statements were verified.
Mr. Asten-I see these assistant physicians get \$1,000 and.
Mr. Toxl-They have to give their full time to the Coroner, and have no time to attend to other husiness.

mr. non-frey have to give their full time to the Coroners, and have no time to attend to other husiness.

Mr. Jefferson Levy appeared as a tax payer to make some objections and suggestions. He said he understood very well that at least two-thirds of the amount passed by this Board was fixed by they and their power of reducing the amount applied to only about one-third of it, the suggested however, that it might be well for the Board of Estimate and Apperticements; make out a list of some of the heavy item that might be reduced. He called special attention to the clocks at five and six thousand dollars a year, who he thought, might afford to serve for loss. He spoke particularly of civil district courts, whose their hypaid officials, he thought, should receive the attention of the Legislature, Mr. Asten said that there is one court officer more in Judge Godney's District Court than in the others. It appears that this is under an old law passed by the Common Council when they had the power. Mr. Helliy suggested that the Board of Addermen might repeal the resolution. The clerk was directed to request Judge Gedney to inform the Board whether his court could not do with the same number of officers as the other courts.

Mayor Edson—Are all these salaries fixed by law?

Mr. Storrs—Yes. But by the Public Burdens act the new appeliates get the Court of the Burdens are the level of the same from people saving that we explicit not to spend so much mose; that this Board out to reduce the taxes. But the last is that there is only about eleven millions of it that we confirm notes and letters from people saving that we explained the use last we may for the red.

Mr. Asten—I have referred to the same thing in my message, and I am constantly receiving notes from spends action that we can the same people, be whom I have explained the use last set.

Mr. Asten—There is no doubt that if we had the power we could correct many things. Mr. Jefferson Levy appeared as a taxpayer to

# Mr. Asten—There is no doubt that if we had the power we could correct many things.

-The debt of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., is \$6.500.000; the total valuation of real and persons tate in that city in 1882 was \$12,182,085. —A Milwaukee paper has generously done what it could to prevent Henry James, the noveling from being confounded with the notorious James

brothers of Missouri. -A couple in Springfield, Mass., made an economical bridal trip. They had a adien to their frie on one side of the train and stepped off the other s and into a Springfield botel.

... The famous composer of dance music. eseph Gung'l, is being killed off by many journals be fore his time. Johann Gung'i, who is really deceased was a musician of no great reputation -A Western editor, travelling in Georgia.

year, at a cost of \$17,494,000. The Pioneer P that the two cities have a population of 200,000. -John E. Emerson, a miner on Douglass ountain, near Georgetown, Col., was partly buried by a caving in of the tunnel he was drifting, and his lem were pinioned and crushed by the rocks. As there was no help within hailing distance, and no hope of secap-from his terrible sufferings, he cut his throat with his

pocket knife. -John Calvert of Logan county, Ky., set a steel trap to catch an owl that had been posseling upon his hemory. The next morning the trap was gone. A night or two later he was aroused by a noise on the housetop, and, taking his gup, he went out. A large bird was struggling on the housetop. It was the owl with the missing trap on its legs.

-John L. McMillan, who is making a typesetting machine in Ilion, N. Y., with which he expects to set 5,080 cms an hour, any a that \$500,080 was spout or the Alden type setting and distributing machine before it was given up as impracticable, and that \$1,000,000 was wasted on the Page machine, whose patent right was subsequently soid for \$10,000.

-Osman Bailey, who was born on Edlate sland, south Carolina, owned a plantation and slave there until the war impoverished him. Then he hauled lumber for a time, and at length he became a street cas driver. He sticks to his car, notwithstanding his wife's uncle, Thomas Whitridge of Railinore, died the other day leaving her a large share of \$3,000,000. -Nearly forty years ago the Comanches

raided Texas and carried into captivity Cynthia Parker. A few years afterward she married a Comanche chief, and of this union a sen named Quinah was the fruit Gen Sul. Rose recaptured. Cynthia Parker, and i.a. returned to Texas much against her will, and died. Her son re mained with the tribe, and is now their chief. The wife of the famous Hungarian nov clist, Jokaimor, has just celebrated the fiftieth and sary of her first appearance on the stage of the fathers. Theatre, at Buda-Pesth, of which she was for many years the leading star. The event was made a national affair, as both her own and her husband's popularity is unbounded. The Emperor sent her, through the Hun-garian Prime Minister, the golden cross of merit, with a

very flattering letter. -Miss Sabra Phillips of Norwood, R. I. is hundred years old. The Providence Journal says She lives alone, does all her own housework, saws wood for her own fire, and brings it on her back from the woods. She is a constant reader of the Bitds and re-ligious books, reads without glasses, and is ready at any time to preach a sermon upon any passage of Scripture which she often does to those gathered around her she

is the last of her generation -At a meeting of blind men in San Franciseo the Chairman said that the late Legislature paid no head to the petition of the 200 blind persons in Cali forms for an institution in which they may earn a live libood, instead of begging in the streets. There is, he said, an asylum for the blind in the State but only ;-

sons under it years of age, natives of the State, are al-mitted. Deaf mutes are taken care of, and so are includ-ates, but the blind man's only refuge is the hospital -Mr. William S. Rayner, the Baltimore Sun says, has placed upon record two deeds, one in ital timore city and the other in Baltimore county, conver-ing to his two sons, Isidor Rayner and George M Barner, a large amount of real estate in trust ne a demalish to his children. The property is valued at between half to his children. The property is valued at between last a million and three squarters of a million of dollars and, with the exception of two pieces, is all in fee sands. Mr. Rayner desires to see how this property will be made aged during his lifetime, so as to govern himself in 30f future distributions that he proposes to make.

-Robert Humphreys of Bartow county, Ky., jealous of his wife, peared through his tedroom, and saw what he functed was the head of a man in bedle deed, and fied. It was his own child that he knied-ie was sentenced to death; but hefore the day for the anxing he escaped. This was twelve years use. These onthe ago several Bartow county men, prospecting is louse Warming. See to morrow's Sunday Mercury. - Adv. Catoma county, found him working on a farm and r as orima. He was taken back to be resenfonced. The Com mission of Lunsoy has just declared him hopelessly in